GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:203
ANSWERED ON:05.03.2003
APPRAISAL OF NINTH PLAN
ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL;RAMSHETH THAKUR

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made an appraisal of the anti poverty programmes implemented in the 9th Plan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the shortcomings noticed therein;

(c) whether these shortcomings were taken into account while preparing the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the measures in the Tenth Five Year Plan to meet these shortcomings; and

(e) the Central outlay proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan for anti poverty programmes?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTAITON, MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE(SHRI MOOKHERJEE)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 203 FOR ANSWER ON 05.03.03 REGARDING APPRAISAL OF NINTH PLAN BY SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL AND SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR

(a): Yes Sir. For the preparation of the Tenth Plan, Working Groups & Steering Committees were set up both for Rural and Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

(b) to (d): These Groups/Committees appraised the on-going programmes and their implementation during the Ninth Plan period, and made recommendations for strengthening and improving the scope & content of these programmes for the Tenth Plan. The Tenth Plan chapters have taken note of the review of these programmes, and the recommendations have been suitably incorporated in the Tenth Plan document. In Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes the main changes included in the Tenth Five Year Plan are as given below:

RURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) and its sub schemes including Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas(DWCRA) & Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment(TRYSEM) have been replaced by the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The individual beneficiary approach with fixing of targets, and timeframe has been given up under the SGSY. The SGSY has been conceived as a process-oriented programme for the poor with group formation as the focus. There are four stages in this process - social mobilization and formation of groups (initial phase), generation of savings and internal lending amongst the members of the group on their own, augmented by revolving fund grants (second phase), obtaining micro finance (third phase) and setting up of micro enterprises (fourth phase).

2. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

In view of the complimentarity of objectives, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana(JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were merged under the new scheme Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). Under the SGRY while the focus continues to be on generation of wage employment and creation of durable rural assets & infrastructure, food security for the rural poor has also been built in. The SGRY would have three streams. One will address the need for rural infrastructure in all States; the other will provide focused attention to areas facing endemic poverty while the third stream would respond to natural calamities.

3. Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY)

Evaluation studies of IAY showed that while the programme has certainly enabled many BPL families to acquire Pucca Houses, the coverage of beneficiaries is limited due to the resource constraints. Provision of houses free of cost under IAY has hampered progress in loan based schemes. In the Tenth Five Year Plan it has been suggested that provision of free houses under IAY be limited

largely to SC/ST familiesliving Below Poverty Line(BPL) and houseless persons. For other BPL families there would be a gradual shift to credit-linked housing programme.

4. It was observed that there are problems in the implementation and delivery of these programmes and not in the concept of the programmes. Consequently a greater role for Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIs), Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs), Community Based Organisations(CBOs) and user groups in planning and implementation of these programmes has been envisaged, so as to ensure greater people`s participation in the planning and implementation of anti-poverty programmes.

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

1. The task of urban poverty alleviation and slum improvement should clearly be devolved to Municipalities by amending the State Legislation keeping in view the 74th Constitutional Amendment. City administrations should create Urban Poverty Alleviation Cells (UPA) at Municipal level.

2. UPA Cells should draft poverty alleviation plans in which the community organizations of the poor created under SJSRY should be involved.

3. Convergence of services, such as water supply, drainage, solid waste management, as well as health care, family welfare, education, anganwadis and crÃ¨ches should be the main plank of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

4. City-wide Master Plans for slum improvement should be drawn up with the objective of removing the slum characteristics of the selected settlements.

5. The banking sector`s role in providing credit support to the urban informal sector, specially the self-employed urban poor, should be restored.

(e): The Tenth Plan outlays for the Major Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Tenth Plan Outlay
1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	3955.00
2.	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	30000.00
3.	Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY)	8603.00
4.	Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana(SJSRY)	541.00